81

The Crittenden Press.

VOLUME 15. | MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 6, 1894. | NUMBER 26

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CRITICISM OF CARLISLE

Why the Secretary is Not Popular in New York.

In reference to the New York criticism of Carlisle, the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republic says:

For the first time in a great many years the Secretary of the Treasury will not be a guest at the annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce this year. It is no secret that the relations between Mr. Carlisle and the financial magnates of New York are far from pleasant. It has been customary for Secretaries of the Treasury to be meek and responsive to the suggestions and demands of what is generally termed the business element of New York. Under the former administration of President Cleveland, there was no complaint against the Secretary of the Treasury on the part of New York business men. Daniel Manning was a banker himself, and placed himself almost unreservedly in the hands of the money magnates of New York. Mr. Manning's successor, the Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, never thought of doing anything without feeling the pulse of New York first. All the Republican Secretaries of the Treasury since Salmon P. Chase's time have been as obedient to Wall street as if they served that little clique alone instead of the entire people of this whole country.

Mr. Carlisle is different. He is a man of great intellectual attainments is believed by many people capable of judging to be the greatest philosopher and constructive statesmen this country has produced in half a century. He served long as a member of the House of Representatives, for six years he was Speaker of the House, for three years a Senator of the United States. No man, perhaps, has so thoroughly enjoyed the confidence of and the esteem of the American people. Those who differed from him in politics acknowledged his great ability, and those who questioned his judgment admitted that there were reasons and arguments always in Carlisle's position.

He has been seriously considered by his party as a proper candidate for President of the United States; when Cleveland became President for the second time the people of the country with singular unanimity recognized the wisdom of his choice when he selected Mr. Carlisle for the head of the Treasury Department. As a member of both houses of Congress the business element of the country, irrespective of section or location, approved his statesmanship, admitted his wisdom and ability, and as far as they could endorse the principles of the Democratic party, they indorsed Mr. Carlisle.

Before he was long in the Treasury Department, however, it became evident that he was not satisfactory to the New York money bags, and before he was there six months it was clear that Wall street had sentenced him to destruction. The reason is simple. Mr. Carlisle as Secretary of the Treasury has done his own thinking. He sought to make the Eastern people understand that the Treasury Department was mirely an arm of the Government and was established for the convenience and benefit of the whole people of the whole country, and not as an agency for the enrichment of a certain class.

Perhaps the correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Carlisle and the financial magnates of the east will be published some day. Then the heroic struggles that Carlisle engaged in in the interests of the people of the country and against the absorption of wealth of the country by a certain class, will be known and understood. Time and again Mr. Carlisle has defied wall street. Time and again has Wall street hurled at him his thunders of excommunication, threatened panics, financial wrecks, destruction, unless the Secretary conformed to its wishes.

Mr Carlisle is as zealous as Mr. Cleveland or any other American citizen in the belief that the credit of the Government must be maintained; that all our moneys in circulation must be kept at an equal value; that there must not be depreciation of one kind of currency and appreciation of another kind; he is opposed on principle to issuing bonds in time of peace and he also recognizes the necessity of issuing bonds under certain circumstances.

THE NEW SENATE.

The New States to be Admitted Will Cut An Important Figure.

A point that has been overlooked in computing the political complexion of the next Senate is the admission of Utah, with two United States Senators. The act of the last session of Congress admitting Utah providing that in March, 1895, the constitutional convention shall be held. On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of that year the constitution is to be submitted to the people, and if ratified and found by the President to be in accordance with the act, he will issue a proclamation admitting it as a State. The act also provides that a Representative to the Fifty-fourth Congress shall be elected at the same time the vote is taken on the Constitution; also that the State officers and a Legislature shall be chosen, and that if the Constitution is ratified the Legislature shall immediately meet and elect two United States Senators. As there is about a month from the time the election is held until the 54th Congress meets, there will be an effort made to have all of the formalities complied with and Utah proclaimed a State in time for its Senators and Representatives to participate in the organization of the next Congress.

This would make in all 90 Senators and as the next Senate now stands, the politics of the Utah Senators would cut an important figure. Another probability which arises is the admission of both New Mexico and Arizona, which may be accomplished in time, so that four Senators would participate in the organization of the next Senate. Bills have already passed the House for the admission of both these Territories. The Senate Committee on Territories have reported them favorably to the Senate, and they are now on the calendar. Senators of both parties have been urging their passage, and it is more than likely that neither party would oppose them because of the effect it would have upon the elections, as the people are anxious for admission and would resent opposition by any party to that end. It is, therefore, quite likely that the battle for the control of the Senate will yet be fought out in Utah, New Mexico and Arizona next year. The admission of these new States would make a total of ninety four Senators and any party to control would need forty eight for a majority. With the Vice President the Democrats would control the Senate with 47 Senators.

You Should Get It.

Should get what? why the Rev. Irl R Hicks' splendid Almanac for 1895. He has kindly sent to this office a copy of the same, and we speak advisedly in saying that is a rare publication—the very latest and best of all that has emanated from the pen, and brain, and heart of this well known friend of the public. The history of this man's work—now an open book to all America—and a casual glance at his Almanac for 1895, convinces us that this vitally useful and instructive book ought to find its way into every shop, store, office, and home in the land. The price of the book—only 25 cents—could not to our knowledge be invested for anything more profitably. It contains 84 pages, printed on fine book paper, with elegant covers in colors. It is for sale by all newsdealers. This fine Almanac is given as a premium to every yearly subscriber to the Rev. Irl R. Hicks' well known and deservedly popular Word and Works. This unique journal is a priceless educator of the masses, and is fast becoming a household guardian and necessity in the homes of America. Those who want to keep up with all the advanced thought of the age, in science, religious, and all social, commercial, intellectual, and domestic subjects should subscribe for Word and Works. Subscription only $1 a year. You can send for both direct to Word and Works Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

"Handy to have in the house"—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—a prompt and certain remedy for croup, colds, and pulmonary affections.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE.

Will Probably Be Bought and Made Into a Public Park.

[Larue County Herald.]

A meeting of the citizens was called for Tuesday evening at the court house, and though the attendance was not large, owing to the fact that but a few hours notice had been given of the meeting, all who were present were deeply interested, and of one accord concerning the purpose for which it was called. The object of the meeting was to take the sense of the people of Hodgenville and LaRue county in reference to the proposed purchase of the Lincoln homestead by a gentleman who is represented by Rev. J. W. Bigham, who it will be remembered, conducted a series of meetings at the Methodist church here recently. Mr. I. W. Twyman was made chairman of the meeting and C. C. Howard Secretary. Mr. Twyman made a brief statement of the purposes of the assemblage and then Rev. Bigham arose and gave in detail his information in regard to the matter. He stated that he, as agent for some one else, had obtained an option on the Lincoln farm, and wished to know the extent to which the people of the community would assist in promoting the enterprise of converting this farm into a public park. The prospective purchaser of it was deeply in earnest in the matter himself, but he desired first that the people of the town and county should be willing to cooperate with him in his efforts, and in this he is right, for no enterprise can be made successful unless the people of the community in which it is located will cooperate in its promotion.

We are strongly of the opinion that this is the best opportunity we have ever had to have the birth place of Abraham Lincoln improved and adorned in the manner which it deserves and we believe that the proposition is made at the most opportune time to secure the cooperation of our people. Should the gentleman who has secured the option on the farm conclude to buy it, he will take immediate steps to carry out his plans in reference thereto, and he will find that our people will act as taithfully as they resolved to do at the meeting Tuesday evening. The option, we understand, expires on the 25th of this month, and by that time it will be fully known what will be done in reference to the matter. This enterprise is one which concerns every citizen of the county, and by the proper assistance and cooperation it is probable that the Lincoln farm will be made into a beautiful park, which will attract to it hundreds and thousands of visitors, who feel a deep reverence for our war President and admire his greatness and statesmanship. Our citizens should remember these things and act with promptness, thus making the park an assured fact.

A CLOSE FINISH.

Kitty—All the girls were crazy over that foreign count, but he fell in love with Ada the minute he saw her in a decollete gown.

Tom—Yes, I understand she says she won by a neck.—Truth.

THE SABBATH OF THE YEAR

BY O. G. W.

In the autumn, more than at any other time, a thoughtful mind wonders at the opulence of beauty poured upon the earth. We feel humble before it, as if we had not advanced far enough to take it in, save in smallest quantities, as if there were a vast waste and overplus never worked up into spiritual fabric. The time is so transcendant in satisfactions and emotions, both mental and physical, a vague restlessness seizes us,—a desire to celebrate the good Mother Earth. such as must have seized upon the ancients when they set up their alters to the sky, and the wind, and the sun. We feel that the opulent glory of color and the peace of the Indian Summer ought not to go by without memorials,—white stones commemorative, psalms sung, benedictions offered and the devout prayers of full and happy hearts. We think of nature feasts of the aid time, of light, and harmony and music; and gladly would we bring them back if we could, and fashion our lives to the glow of genial air and sunshine that washes our planet, to the bright forest trees in their rainbow robes, to the crimson sunset, glow that sets the twilight aflame with harmless fire, to the softly rounded and mottled clouds that sail in a pure blue heaven.

Then the perfect beauty of the world seems a compensation for the disorder, the unhinged and imperfect state of society. We must be worth something if the good God has thought enough of us to make such a setting for our lives. Against this screen of shining sky and earth, where the late bird voices sound like carrillons, is drawn the dark picture of man's low development, his moral backwardness, his incompetence in creating order on the pattern of this lovely nature. But the perfect beauty of our American autumn seems to bid us enjoy a Sabattical rest for the soul, to put away dark thoughts and brooding care, and to rise from nature's table land into the haven of peace and rest, where there is fruition rather than promise, attainment as the reward of aspiration and struggle; we would come into harmony with the rythm of the world that pulse through the planets like the sistole and dyastole of a beating heart. The impulse of love, and worship, and gratitude for all this beauty is an unformulated prayer. On the one side it merges a sense of the well being, on the other into the raptures of the psalmist and poet. The old Hebraic writers had it in their blood, an ever present joy in the beauty of the world.

What would become of us had we not this great resource, this escape through Nature's door from the discords and the moral ugliness in which we often seem merged and swallowed up? We must go back to the ancient dawn, to the morning and the evening and the stars, to find that large inclusiveness of plan that reconciles us to life. The sky seizes us with its comfortable bend and protection, the hills girdle us round with compensation, the forest trees, in their sturdy self poise, give us comfort; every color and sound is for our blessing; the unyielding sod under foot, the sound of gurgling water, all communicate in subtle ways th blood and brain and heart, all restore and bless. This beauty, which we forget until it is pressed home upon us, and comes often in the light of a new discovery, we may yet find holds the deepest secret of our development, is at the core of the moral as of the physical world. The religion of the old earth such as Thoreau held, though it had its pagan side, still more emphatically had its christian side. Without the christian consciousness, whether actual or potential, nature loses its coherence. It has detached words, but no poem. To feel the eternity of beauty we must feel the eternity of soul; we must read love into it or find it there. The feeling that this earth revelation is a scripture ever writing under our eyes is essential to intimacy with its spirit. This knowledge is not taught in the schools, but holds unconsciously to our deepest convictions. The intimate lover is worlds away from the stranger. Light and darknass, summer and winter, snow and rain. tell him things they never think of revealing to a careless observer. And often the playmate of earth and sky is shy of his intimacy. He knows there are few to understand him. His raptures are not those of the man on 'change in the counting house or behind the desk. He can not reveal what the robins, and wrens, and squirrels say to him. He has learned their language through love, and there are few who understand the speech of the woods and fields. It is not a new discovery that monkeys talk. Every kind and sort of creature talks, and has modes of communication. If you get acquainted with Nature's freemasonry, you may take thousands of degrees and not exhaust the wonders and surprises. Can we intoxicate ourselves too much with nature's wine—the rich draught she holds out to us in Autumn's goblet? This wine makes no Bacchanals; it leads ever more and more to perfect sanity; we sometimes awake from the dumb sense of grief and loss with a surprised feeling of newness to hear the birds singing, the sun shining, leaves fluttering all over the trees, clouds sailing high, all moving on in a glorious and regulated harmony. The strength of the order consoles us.

Is Nature careless of our pain, deaf to our cries? Her order is the best restorative; on it we lean, on it we rest; we sleep on it like a child in its mother's arms; our tranquil breath is in harmony with the ever watchful law. None who realize the strength of order will find Nature cruel and unsympathetic.

The deeper we live the more will nature be to us, the more will the Sabbatscal rest console us and fill the void in our outward lives. We shall appreciate the little touches of nature's friendliness as well as her overflowing bounty. In the town the leaves of the few scattered trees are medicinal for you, the grass blades pricking through the soil are for precious uses, glimpses of sky between housetops carry you away into a new realm. The dear, homely face peeping through cracks and crannies, how it delights and surprises! Do we often remember to thank God for this exhaustless source of inspiration, this fountain ever free and ever full, that helps to elevate our senses and sublimates itself in the vital relations of the soul. Our American springs are brief and cold, our summers fervid; but our autumns have on them the stamp of perfection. No other land can show skies of deeper blue, sunshine more constant and golden, air more gently refreshing. No forests are more glorious in festal array, no tangled meadows richer in superb flora, no shady rambles more balsamic or lovelier in fallen leaves and mossy carpets, where the partridge drums and dew drips from the corn, and flocks of migrating birds rise from the copses. What a sin to be shut in walls! Rather should the town, in returning waves, come to the enchanted country, to enjoy the only perfect invitation our climate gives, when every path is blest for the walker, the dreamer, the poet. To such as live in the country the familiar now is dearer than its wont. Ugliness seems to have gone on a journey, and the nymph Beauty has come to serve in her place. How it sinks into our hearts! How affecting are her presence and friendliness. Our old hills are beautified and exalted under the light of this Sabbath of the year.

The well known cow path, the little copse of black haws, where the birds rise in a cloud and dive into the bushes, the old worm fences, the worn roads, the familiar roofs and trees,—all are glorified by wave on wave of color; and the vision is no less wonderful and uplifting because often repeated.

THE SECOND DIKE.

Improvement Completed Which Steamboatmen Will Appreciate.

The second large dike in the Ohio river at Caseyville was completed Saturday by the Kirk company, which had the work in charge. The good effects of the last dike are already noticeable, and it is the opinion of Government Engineer M. W. Venable that the large island near the Kentucky shore will eventually be cut away by the force of the current This, with the new low water channel which has been deepened between the island and the Kentucky side, will remove to a great extent the trouble hitherto experienced low water. The new channel is fully 300 feet wide. The government boat Woodruff is now clearing it of all snags and will blast and remove an immense rock which formerly scared pilots from that route. The packet Alex Perry steamed up the new channel Saturday.—Evansville Courier.

CONSUMPTION so pronounced By the Physicians

SEVERE COUGH At Night Spitting Blood Given Over by the Doctors!

LIFE SAVED BY AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Seven years ago, my wife had a severe attack of lung trouble which the physicians pronounced consumption. The cough was extremely distressing, especially at night, and was frequently attended with the spitting of blood. The doctors being unable to help her, I induced her to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was surprised at the great relief it gave. Before using one whole bottle, she was cured, so that now she is quite strong and healthy. That this medicine saved my wife's life, I have not the least doubt."—K. Morris, Memphis, Tenn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Special Sale NO. 2.

My first special sale was so entirely satisfactory to the public as well as to myself, that I have decided to continue the Special Sale Prices on some lines. We sell at the advertised prices. All we ask is a trial—visit our store, see our big stock of clean goods and you will be convincee.

DRESS GOODS.

20 Dress patterns, assd shades, eight nine yard patteerns, will be put down to 75c per yard—worth $1 per yd,

All dress goods will be reduced 25 per cent. All grades of prints go at 5 cents per yard.

Apron chk ginghams 5c per yard.

An assortment of dress ginghams at 5 and 7½c.

Hope Black Domestic 7c per yd,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Men's Kangaroo Congress $4 shoes for $3.

All $2.50 shoes will be sold at $2.

All $2.50 shoes for $1.75.

All $1,75 for $1.50.

OVERCOATS AND CLOTHING.

$16 overcoats reduced to $12.50.
$12 overcoats reduced to $10.
$10 overcoats reduced to $8.50.
$9 overcoats reduced to $7.
$7 overcoats reduced to $6.

Our assortment of Macintosh coats is complete, and the prices will be reduced in proportion.

CLOAKS

We must sell our cloaks during December and have marked the prices so there will be no doubt about it. See these prices;

Our $15 cloaks will go for $12.50.
Our $12,50 cloaks will go for $1,00
Our $10, cloaks will go for $8,50
Our $8,50 cloaks for $7,00.
Our $6,50 cloaks for $5,25.

BLANKETS & COMFORTS

Blankets and comforts $5 a pair; all wool blankets will be sold for $4,00; $3 pr blankets for $2,50.

S. D. HODGE & CO

FARM FOR SALE!

A farm of 500 acres, 2 miles north of Salem, Livingston county, Ky.; 200 acres or more cleared and in a good state of cultivation, has plenty of good timber, plenty of stock water, good well and cistern in the yard; good dwelling house of ten rooms, one good tobadco barn, one good stock barn and one good tennant house. Terms easy. Come and see me.

W. L. Baxter.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." Carlos Martyn, D. D., New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." Edwin F. Pardee, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

R. L. MOORE. J. H. ORME

MOORE & ORME.

MAIN STREET DRUGGISTS MARION KY.

Customers will find our stock complete in—

BOOKS STATIONERY, ETC. BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, ETC. SPONGES, OILS. LEAD

Prescriptions from Pure Drugs, Prices Reasonable, Filled at all hours, Day or Night, Accurately.

We also handle Pure Brandies, Liquors and Wines; price from $2 to $5 per gallo

G G HAMMOND

CARRIES A STOCK OF

Watches, Clocks Silverware AND SPECTACLES.

His Goods are as good as the best, don't be afraid of them because the prices are low. He is asking only a small profit. Everything is just as he represents it. He is a reliable Jeweler.

We Lead In Our Line!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF

Fine Millinery Goods

And invite inspection. We carry the handsomest line of, and latest paterns of—

Hats, Bonnets, Baby Caps and Trimmings

That could be found on the market. See our pattern hats, our millinery, novelties in ribbons, laces, hair pins, belt pins, side combs, handkercheifs, etc. Do not buy until you see us.

WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY

Mrs. M. L. Barnes, & Co.

DON'T EAT!

If You Want to Save All Your Money,

But i You Must Eat and Want to Save Some Money too

BUY YOUR GROCERIES FROM

..JOHN BENNETT...

He Has a Big Stock And a Little Price.

His goods are fresh, clean, sound and pure; his prices are small and for fairness will endure. He carries the best

Coffees, Sugars and Provisions of all Kinds,

CANDIES, CANNED GOODS, ETC.

He will appreciate your patronage. Remember the name and the place.

NEXT DOOR TO THE CRIDER HOUSE. J. J. BENNETT.

DON'T Miss the Opportunity
To Clothe yourself for winter,

Great Line of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CLOAKS, Boots, Shoes, and Hats.

Dont Fail to see them.

As we are knocking the Bottom out on Prices

PIERCE-YANDELL-GUGENHEIM CO.
INCORPORATED.

The Press.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

ONE YEAR - - ONE DOLLAR

In a number of town elections in Massachusetts Tuesday the Democrats were winners. Small favors are thankfully received in these perilous times.

The Board of Magistrates of Livingston county have appropriated $2,500 to repair the county jail. Evidently the board is not in sympathy with the effort to move the county seat.

As a usual thing an idle boy, after being soundly spanked for any of his shortcomings, works like chained lightning for a little while. The present Congress, however, may be an exception to the rule.

If Mr. Watterson would stay as near the middle of the Democratic road on the silver question as he does on tariff matters, he would be near the hearts of the entire Kentucky Democracy.

Now if the Democratic House and Senate will tackle the currency with the courage of men in a desperate shape, they may bring order out of chaos. They can not make matters worse, and should show their hands.

The State Treasurer commenced paying claims against it again Saturday. For a few weeks the State has been in the predicament our county is always in, behind, and people who had claims had to wait or discount their claims. The reduction of the tax from 47 1-2 cents to 42 1-2 has caused the deficiency.

In Bell county several teachers were permitted to begin schools without first securing certificates, and Supt. of Public Instruction Thompson has thrown consternation into their ranks by deciding that they can draw no pay. As no examination can be held until June, the schools will go without teachers.

The business men of Denver, Colorado, have asked the governor that the gambling houses be permitted to open up again. Really after all, if we are to judge by this request, the Lord did too much for Colorado, even in providing such a poor governor as Wait. If this paper has ever said any mean things about Waite, it is ready to apologise.

Joe Blackburn would make a stronger race for governor than any other man in the commonwealth. If he could be induced to lay aside the Senatorial toga and go into the gubernatorial race, the fur would fly, not only in the contest for the Democratic nomination, but in the final round up with Bradley, or anybody else who might oppose the Democracy.

It seems that Messrs. Kirk and Lynn have inaugurated a plan peculiarly their own to regulate the school teachers of the county. It is not known whether or not they have taken out letters patent on the scheme, but by the time the law get through with them no one will want to use their invention, and the chances are that it will be some years before they are inclined to rub the rust off of their brilliant idea.

Kolb took the oath as Governor of Alabama Friday; Col. Oats not only took the oath, but the office also. Kolb's plan is to be as much of a governor as he can, and at the proper time give to Reeves a certificate as United States Senator from Alabama, and will issue similar credentials to the four or five contesting congressional candidates, Governor Oates will sign the certificates of the gentlemen declared elected, and it is the calculation of Kolb that the Republicans and Populists in the House will seat his men and thereby recognize him as governor.

A Washington correspondent says: "For ten years Col. Stone, of Kentucky, has been on the Committee on War Claims. The calendar is loaded down with bills reported from that committee, just as it has been during all of the sessions in which Colonel Stone has served.

"I am not a lawyer," he said today, "But it seems to me that something ought to be done about the claims against the government. I think a law ought to be passed defining the claim, and then every claimant ought to be allowed to bring suit in the United States district court for the district in which the claimant lives, The judgment of the court, if the claim is allowed, should be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, who should include the amount in his estimate and then Congress should appropriate the money. This is a practical, sensible way of disposing of the claims against the government. It involves no expense, it is honest to every one, and it would do away with any lobby around Congress. As the conditions now exist, it is useless to pay the expenses of the Court of Claims, for its judgments are disregarded, and the committees in Congress which look after these cases might as well be abolished."

Kirk and Lynn; the school teacher regulators, are probably raising boys to supply the courts with business. We have heard of people who wanted to make birds sing when the could, but wouldn't, but it is not often in this day and generation, and in this county, that fond fathers held school teachers by threats and urged their hopeful sons to whip them. Set it down to the credit of the boys, that they did not want to do the work.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the resident ministers of Marion, Dec. 5, 1894, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the great and good Shepherd to call from his labors here one of the under shepherds, Bro. J. V. Guthrie. Therefore resolved—

1. That while we bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we lament the loss of an earnest, consecrated and efficient colaborer in the Master's vineyard.

2. In the death of Bro. Guthrie, not only the particular branch of the church which he represented, but the church at large in this community has suffered a great loss.

3. That we extend our hearty sympathies to his wife so sorely bereaved, to the many friends who lament his loss, and to the flock now left without the tender care of an affectionate shepherd.

W. H. Miley,
J. S. Henry,
J. H. Hays,
T. C. Carter,
E. B. Blackburn,
J. F, Price.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

(Furnished by Glover & Durrett, Louisville Tobacco Warehouse.)

Sales on our market for the week just closed amount to 1173 hhds with receipts for the same period of 451 hhds. Sales on our market since Jan 1st amount to 149,285 hhds. Sales of the crop of 1893 on our market to this date amount to 147,506 hhds.

The offerings on our market this week embrace 21 hhds of new dark tobacco which sold at very satisfactory prices considering the quality of the tobacco. There is no change to report during the week in values for old dark tobacco, either leaf or lugs. The present favorable handling weather will no doubt be followed by large receipts at an early day.

The following quotations fairly represent our market for dark tobacco, 1893 crop:

Trash,	2.00 to 3 25
Common to med. lugs,	3.00 to 3 75
Dark rich lugs, ex. qual	3.75 to 5 50
Common leaf,	4.25 to 5 50
Medium to good leaf,	5.50 to 6 50
Leaf extra length,	6.50 to 8 00
Wrappery styles,	7.50 to 10 00

LEVIAS.

I do not know that would say and prove it, that our town is fairly "in the push," but it is surely "on the go." In fact go and going, went and gone, has not only been the order of the day but of days. But I suppose there is consolation in the fact of having room to spread ourselves, if we desire a spread.

The drummers have been pretty thick in our village the past week, but "Uncle Lal" is by far the thickest,

Crops being gathered and housed, the farmer known about where he stands as to wihter provender by this time. And we are glad to note that the farmers, as a general thing, in our neighborhood, have enough to "make it through on," and some are blessed with some to spare. And it does not seem quite so bad after all, since the copious showers.

David Wolford's family, of Sheridan, was visiting relatives in this neighborhood last week. Having sold his farm on Deer Creek Dave is now on the seek.

Our school is progressing nicely under the guidance of Miss Annie Clark, who though small of stature, like many other great and good people, she is large at heart, noble in purpose, and an honor to the profession.

Prayer meeting at Union every Saturday night and and Sunday night. Saturday night being especially set apast for the young and neophytes. The good people, as well as those that are not quite so good, should go out to these meetings, the one to become better and the other to try to improve in this way.

Nouns Homo.

FRANCES.

Bro. Norman, a traveling evangelist, has just closed a series of meetings here.

Mrs. Julia Cromeans, of Morganfield, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Harold, of Flatlick, is visiting here.

Dr. E. E. Newcom has located at Dycusburg.

The water barrel will be sidetracked for a while, we hope,

Corn is about all gathered; yield fair for the season.

Mr. J, A. Yandell is still very feeble.

A syndicate proposes to operate the Yandell spar mines near here.

Born to the wife of M, F. Pogue, Dec. 1, a daughter.

Sam Perkins is quite ill.

Mr. Lee has leased the Adams farm and will also run a blacksmith shop here.

Mr. J. M. Hamby is on the sick list.

It is reported that horses and cattle are dying near here from picking the stalk fields, Henry Brasher losing two or three head.

E. E. Harpending has gone to the far west. He writes back that he has been instrumental in killing a deer.

F. M. Clement has just returned from a grand hunt; he had good luck, bringing home a lot of fine venison.

Wiley Montgomery has bought the Waddell farm.

The remains of A. B. Perkins were interred at the Matthews graveyard. He was the old gentleman who wandered off from the poor house and died. It is a sad affair and is deeply lamented by all hereabouts. He was a hard working man and deserved a better fate. Peace to his ashes. His earthly troubles are ended. Could death have a sharper sting?

"It is a pleasure to sell Chamberlain's cough remedy," says Stickney and Dentler, druggists, Salem, Ohio "Because a customer, after he once uses it, is almost certain to call for t when again in need of such a medicine. We sell more of it than of any other cough medicine we handle and it always gives satisfaction." For coughs, cold and croup it is without an equal. For sale by Moore & Orme.

SHADY GROVE.

Nothing strange or comical to record this week, Most of the corn has been gathered, and a good many are feasting on spare ribs and sausage.

The late rain has ended the worst water famine this section has experienced within the memory of the oldest citizen.

Our people are doing some much needed and very commendable work on the cemetery—cleaning off the rubbish and having a wire fence put around it. Mr. John C. Brown, with a new patent, builds the wire part. It will be a beautiful resting place for the "sleeping dead."

Our physicians, Drs. Todd and McConnell, have an unusual amount of practice just now.

H. A. Hodge, drummer man, was here Tvesday with a whole lot of 'foot wear.' That is consistent in Henry; he was always a friend to the "barefooted yeomanry."

The near approach of the justices' courts has made some breeze in the legal line. But when "neighbors meet each other on the way" and a compromise is effected, then the courts and "legal sights" are discomfitted. So mote it be.

Jerry Daughtry is commander of the mail and freight train from Marion and all intermediate points, to this place.

Mr. Jim Boon, of the firm of Dollar, Woodall & Co., says that tobacco is low, but he will give the top prices.

Lately, the writer in company with C. H McConnell ,,ent to the house of Esq. Geo. F. Williams on legal business, and when that was dispatched we were cordially invited to the parlor, where the 'Squire with his violin and his daughter on the organ discoursed some of the most soul stirring music we had had the pleasure of listening to for many a day. The home seemed all that home could be "without a mother."

Junius.

GREENS CHAPEL.

We have nothing to rejoice over, more than the refreshing showers, which have brightened the prospect of the wearied farmers.

The corn crops in this locality are shnrt.

The hard.times have not altogether stopped the farmers from improuing. L. B. Cain is having a large stock barn built; B. H. Crowell and son are the boss carpenters. R. N Grady is also having some repairing done.

Our school is progressing nicely under the guidance of Miss Maggie cain.

Mr. Smith Newcomb was in our midst Sunday.

We are proud to know that our mail route from Weston to Repton has again been renewed.

Charlie Wilson has returned home from a visit to Monroe county where he has been attending to some business.

H. L. Culler and W. S Hicklin are now engaged in the stock business.

J. T. Lamb is having a new house built.

Robert Sullivan has moved to his farm near John Nunn's.

John White who has been confined to his bed for several months is able to be up again,

Chums.

Any one who has children will rejoice with L. B. Mulford, of Plainfield, N. J. His little boy, five years of age, was sick with croup. For two days and nights he tried various remedies recommended by his friends and neighbors. He says: "I thought sure I would lose him I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised and thought I would try it as a last hope, and am happy to say that after two doses he slept until morning. I gave it to him the next day and a cure was effected. I keep this remedy in the house now, and as soon as any of my children show signs of croup I give it them and that is the last of it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for same by Moore & Orme.

DYCUSBURG.

Rev. H. B. Fox is conducting a very successful revival at the Baptist church. He is doing some excellent preaching and all are being benefitted.

Dr. E. E. Newcom, formally of Frances, is now permanently located here.

S. H. Cassidy, Marion Simmons and Mary Alice Pickering have been very sick but all are some better.

Work has begun on the new Baptist church, and we hope to soon have a new church.

Miss Marion Richards is at home on a visit.

Miss Maggie Moore is visiting friends in town.

S. H. Cassidy & Co., are having an addition built to their tobacco factory here.

Miss Laur Grove is visiting her sister Mrs. Di vans, at Eddyvitle.

Mrs. W. P. n, returned home Sunday from her s, where she went to attend the be of his youngest child, during its la lness.

A little child of Charley Flanary was badly hurt Sunday by being thrown from a buggy.

DEMPSEY.

There were "showers of blessings," in this vicinity Friday and Saturday.

The farmers are cheered up considerably and they think "the way is growing brighter."

Mrs. Eliza Lucas, of Weston, visited Mr. Eli Nunn's family last week.

Miss Miggie Cain returned home to spend Thanksgiving.

There were a few mistakes in printing the programme in the last week's PRESS, I would like to correct: "Give yor plan of conducting a physiology, and not a philosophy lesson, by E. J. Travis," The names are A A. Casper W. A. Blackburn, C. B. Hina; and Miss Cleo Nunn.

School is progressing nicely.

Miss Mina Wheeler has not visited us yet, but we are still looking for her.

Mrs. H. L. Sullivan and son, Wirt Spurrier, spent several days last week visiting Albert Lucas and family.

Miss Eva Nunn spent Thanksgiving with Miss Alice Black, near Sturgis.

Willie Martin is conducting a singing class at Bells Mines.

Misses Julia Truitt, Ella Sullivan, Georgie Truitt and your correspondent spent Thanksgiving night at John N. Truitts, where we were highly entertained. It will be a nigh long to be remembered by us, for the pleasant hospitality shown us by the family.

W. J. Nunn visited in the Repton neighborhood Saturday and Sunday.

Ham Sullivan attended the meeting at Marion two days last week.

FREDONIA.

The sheriff, M. J. Groom, and constable W. F. Akridge, collected about all the surplus money here last week, for taxes, except what some expect to deposit in the new bank, where the sheriff nor any one else will get it.

Another new residence going up in Kelsey; the owners of lots in this town hate to see any one else living on land they ever owned, and hold to what they have with a death grip, instead of putting up some nice houses for rent or selling lots to those who would build.

Dr. Mott is having a tenant house built on his farm.

The rain last Saturday was fine on wheat, rye and ground to be plowed.

Joseph O. Young, of Princeton, was visiting Profs. Royalty and Jordan last Saturday and Sunday.

The Endeavor services are well attended Thursday night.

On Thursday morning there were some talks made on the subject of education at the Seminary, and several nice songs by the pupils; a large crowd was in attendance, which no doubt encouraged the teachers and perhaps the pupils, but book learning is a very small part of education in the true sense.

There were services at the Baptist church last Thursday.

Mrs. Leeper beheaded a turkey and invited several of her neighbors to help devour it last Thursday; several attended and enjoyed the day.

A large crowd from Lyon and Crittenden were shopping in Kelsey Saturday.

Misses Helen Boyd and Nannie Clement, school marms of Dycusburg were visiting relatives in town last Saturday.

W. C. Rice said last Saturday that tobacco would be about $9 per 1000 this winter; if it was to sell at that it would be better for the country, as farmers would raise something which would be of greater benefit to the human family.

Drummers were awfully numerous here last week and very talkative.

Tom Lowery and family, of Salem were visiting relatives in and around town several days last week.

We had a nice home raised water melon last Friday, and have eaten several since frost. I think they can be kept as well as other fruits and vegetables. I have known them kept until Christmas and just as good as the day they were pulled. Several in town have tomatoes in a good state of preservation yet on the vines that were stored in cellars before a killing frost. I expect to put up melons in future for winter use.

Bugg & Loyd have an immense stock of overshoes and rubbers which they are selling a very low prices; the mud and slush is likely to last until spring and you will save money to buy of them at once.

Bugg & Loyd have a big lot of the best Jeans pants ever manufactured, and they are selling them at prices that anybody who wears them can afford to buy them,

A few new overcoats for men and boys at 35 per cent. off at

Sam Howerton's.

Some nice pieces of new dress goods

Sam Howerton.

Ladies hats to close.

Sam Howerton.

Howerton will have nice new goods for holiday wear.

Don't fail to see our own own brand of ladies fine shoes at $1.50 per pair, made with white oak soles and McNeeley kid.

Sam Howerton.

Misses Minnie and Nannie Hall, of Crittenden, were visiting B. A. Jacobs and family Sunday evening.

Bugg & Loyd have a fine assortment of Dress goods and as Christmas is near at hand, every man can buy a nice dress for his wife or daughter at a price that will tickle him. and would be a suitable present for the occasion. Call on them and see their goods before buying elsewhere.

Bugg & Loyd have a complete assortment of boots, shoes, hats, caps, and general merchandise that they are selling at very low prices, considering the quality of goods. They expect to remain here, and will deal with their customers in an honest and upright manner, and hope to merit your trade which they will highly appreciate. When in need of anything in their line give them a call and see for yourself that everything is as the represent it.

Don't forget about some good newspaper or magazine for your wife and children to read. W. C. Glenn, Fredonia, can save you money on any uo may want,

The Message

such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our government.

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to and they also present some unsatisfactory features. Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent concentration in financial centers when it is most needed in other parts of the country. The absolute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the government to the circulation of the currency of the country. This condition can not be immediately reached; but as a step in that direction, and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other objections to the present arragement of bank circulation, the secretary of the treasury presents in his report a scheme

MODIFYING PRESENT BANKING LAWS,

and providing for the issue of circulating notes by state banks free from taxation, under certain limitations. The secretary explains his plans so plainly, and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness, that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall therefore content myself with an unqualified indorsement of the secretary's proposed changes in the law, and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent features.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government as a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1894, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent. of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times; but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it to permit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired blank national bank notes for each bank having circulation, and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations or restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation, thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent. of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

IN ADDITION TO THE GUARANTEE

required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks by imposing a small annual tax, say one half of 1 per cent. upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per cent. of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented, any impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediately-available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient such impairment to be made good by pro rata assessment among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of the failed bank in favor of the contributing banks.

AS A FURTHER SECURITY

it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual liabilities of stockholders is to be retained and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets.

For the purpose of meeting the expenses of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation and other like charges, there shall be imposed a tax of say one-half of 1 per cent. per annum upon the average amount of notes in circulation. It is further provided that there shall be no national bank note issued of a less denomination than $10. That each national bank, except in case of a failed bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or at agencies, to be designated by it; that no fixed reserve need be maintained on account of deposits. Another very important feature of the plan is the exemption of state banks from

TAXATION BY THE UNITED STATES

in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 per cent. of their paid up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes, under their state law, a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per cent. of their outstanding circulating notes, and such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices.

IN CONCLUSION.

It is quite likely that this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details, but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system. I conclude this communication fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in the congress, and assuring them that whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and

BUILDING!

If you are thinking of building or need any material for your houses, such as

Flooring, Ceiling, Siding,

ALL KINDS OF FINISHING LUMBER.

Shingles, Laths, Doors and Sash,

ALL KINDS OF MOULDING and CASING.

Come and get our prices. J. N. Clark will take pleasure in making yon prices cheaper than you can get anywhere. Give us a trial. Place of business: Marion Roller Mills.

A. DEWEY & CO.

Farms For Sale.

R. C. Walker
Real Estate Agen.

Lands Sold on Commission. If no Sale is made, no charges.

If you have a farm to sell or exchange, place it in his hands If you want to buy a farm, see him.

He has for sale the following:

NO. 1.—The Horry LaRue farm, near Sheridan; it contains about 225 acres of good land; 150 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation; 50 or 60 acres of first class bottom land; splendid cottage residence, and good out buildings. Price low, terms easy.

NO. 2—Geo. Sisco farm, 3 miles southwest of Marion, 153 acres. A lot of fresh land; Produces good corn, wheat and tobacco; fair improvements; will be sold Cheap.

NO. 3.—W. H. Ordway farm, near Crayneville, embracing 500 acres, of which 400 are in good state of cultivation and produces fine tobacco, corn or wheat; good dwelling house, 5 tenant houses, 6 tobacco barns, and other improvments. This is a fine farm and will be sold very low.

Several lots and residences in Marion at low prices, lots of all sizes from 80x200 feet to 1, 2 3, 4 and 5 acres.

No. 5.—180 acres, 150 in cultivation, balance in good timber. All limestone soil. House of 6 rooms, good stock and tobacco barns, tenant house, orchard of 150 trees. Plenty water.

No. 6.—320 acres, 240 in cultivation, balance in good timber, house of 6 rooms, Two tenant houses, 14 acres of good orchards of apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries. Plenty water.

No. 7.—81 acres, 65 in cultivation, balance in good timber; 12 acres good meadow. New house of two rooms. New stock barn, 3 acres orchard. Price very low for cash.

No. 8.—126 acres, 100 in cultivation. House of 5 rooms. Good barns and wheat house. 4 acres of orchard. Plenty stock water. Is a bargain.

No. 9.—188 acres limestone soil, 160 in cultivation, 90 acres in wheat, 4 acres in orchard, 2 good tobacco barns, on public road, two miles from railroad.

No. 10.—183 acres limestone soil, 150 in cultivation, 8 room dwelling, 3 tenant houses, 2 stock barns, 200 trees.

No. 11.—100 acres, 90 in good state of cultivation, Dwelling of 4 room. Good barn, two tenant houses. Plenty water.

No. 12.—25 acres near Crittenden Springs.

No. 13.—200 acres, 125 Ohio river bottom. Good residence and outhouses and fine barn.

No. 14.—103 acres, 70 acres in cultivation, balance in good timber. Four room residence, good outbuildings. 108 apple trees, 300 peach trees and 30 cherry trees, all bearing.

No. 15.—204 acres, 14 cleared. 1½ miles from Ohio river.

The Press.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

LOCAL NEWS.

IVORY SOAP

IVORY

IT FLOATS

BEST FOR SHIRTS.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CIN'TI.

Thanks, Gentlemen.

There are a few hundred people who owe the PRESS from $1 to $4; the amount is small, and they rarely think of it. This is simply to remind them of the fact, and at the same time we desire to say that we would appreciate the payment of the same, as the money is needed. A dollar here and a dollar there is not much to each individual, but when they are considered in the aggregate, it is a pretty good sized amount to the PRESS. We acknowledge the receipt of subscriptions from the following persons, and we return them our thanks for same:

P. A. Howerton,	Marion, Ky.
M. V. Morrill,	"
A. Dean,	"
M. T. Worley,	"
T. W. Dollins,	"
——— Brooks,	"
E. B. Graves,	Macomb, Mo.
W. B. Stembridge,	Shady Grove.
E. M. Johnson,	Princeton, Ky.
H. H. Mayes,	Shady Grove, Ky.
T. L. Dean,	Pecos, Texas.
Alex Woody,	Mattoon, Ky.
H. P. Brown,	Levias, Ky.
A. L. Alley,	Salem, Ky.
Nannie Metcalfe,	New Grand Chain.
Ed. B Haynes,	Ft. Reno, Okla.
P. J. Vaughn,	Tolu, Ky.

Dr. T. H. Cossitt, Dentist, Marion.

Wasn't it a glorious rain?

Mr. W. I. Cruce is in Smithland this week.

An infant of Albert Cannon died Sunday.

Quarterly meeting in town today and tomorrow.

Fredonia flour, straight grade $2.75 per barrel. Schwab.

A. H. Cardin and wife reached home Friday.

Born to the wife of W. L. Cruce, Friday, a ten pound boy.

John Truitt was paid the $50 reward for finding old man Perkins.

Hon. J. W. Blue and daughters are visiting relatives in Union county.

N. O. Sugar 25 pounds for $1.00. Granulated sugar 20lbs for $1. Schwab.

T. S. C. Elder has the contract for repairing the jail residence. His bid was $180.

Mr. Perryman has recently moved from Arkansas and settled in the Bells Mines neighborhood.

W. B. Lynn, of Lyon county, was appointed administrator of the estate of E. C. Wilcox, deceased.

Mr. Lee Orme and wife, of Uniontown, spent several days last week with relatives in this place.

Dick Bigham, a young negro man, died at the home of his father, Simon Bigham, of this place, last Saturday night, of consumption.

Coffee, 4½ very best for $1.00; 5lbs medium for $1. Schwab.

Mrs. E. E. Browning and Mrs. Alma Matlock, of Salem, spent Tuesday with friends in Marion.

FOR SALE.—A good four year old mare at a bargain. B. F. McMican.

Sheriff Franks collected taxes to the amount of about $1,000 Friday—the last day prior to the additional 6 per cent. penalty. If you have not paid, the 6 per cent. is added to yours.

Rev. W. R. Browder, Secretary for the Educational Board for the Louisville Conference, preached at the Methodist church at this place Sunday.

The protracted meeting at the opera house closed Monday, with a Bible reading on holiness. Rev. Kerr conducted the services. His meetings were well attended and his preaching was enjoyed by the people of Marion.

K. P. Supper.

Blackwell Lodge Knights of Pythias gave their annual Thanksgiving banquet Thursday night The beautiful hall room, owned by the lodge, was the scene of the festivities. Seventy covers were spread, and the gallant Knights, with their ——— mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts, spent two hours around the tables, enjoying the edibles and speeches.

J. W. Blue, jr., delivered a short address, extending the hospitalities of the occasion to the fair guests. The following were the toasts responded to—

"Benefits of the Order," A. C. Moore.

"Pythian Goat," R. C. Walker.

"Friendship," Rev. W. H. Miley.

"Woman," H. A. Haynes.

It was a pleasant affair.

Blackwell Lodge was organized with twelve members seven years ago; and since that date it has had a steady growth, and now has a membership of more than sixty.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are:

H. F. Ray, C. C.
J. F. Dodge, V. C.
G. M. Crider, M. W.
W. H. Miley, Chaplain.
R. C. Walker, K. of R. and S.
John T. Franks, M. of E.
J. N. Thomas, M. of F.
Sandy Adams, M. of A.
J. W. Blue, jr., W. Trustee.

Guilty, But Gone.

Friday George White and his pal, the river tramps, charged with hog stealing, were before Judge Moore, for trial. It appeared from the evidence that a hog had been stolen and that it got aboard White's shanty boat; the warrant charged the accused with stealing Nick Bridges' hog, but no witness was in court to show whose property was stolen, and the court had to discharge the tramps, notwithstanding it appeared they were guilty. Nick Bridges, of Carrsville, was summoned as a witness, but he failed to appear. It was stated that Nick had compromised with the tramps, they paying him three dollars for the hog. Judge Moore issued an attachment for Bridges, and he will be placed under a one hundred dollar bond to answer the charge of contempt of court.

Judge J. P. Pierce's trip to Missouri last week was to see William Goode, the famous poor house keeper, lately of this county. Goode went off in a hurry and forgot to settle certain debts that were and are still hanging over him. Judge Pierce got to see him, but Goode was still in a hurry, and when he recognized Pierce moved on so hurriedly that he could not be encumbered with a couple of wagons and a yoke of oxen. The Judge accepted these as hostages and returned home.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses have been issued to—

Wm. D. Crider and Miss Sarah J. Clark.

James C. Curnel and Nellie Sullenger.

NOTICE.

The People's party of this county are hereby notified and urgently requested to meet in the town of Marion on Monday next, Dec. 10, promptly at the court house at 1 o'clock p. m. Members from other counties are respectfully invited to attend. We expect a large turnout and a good and interesting time, Business of importance to attend to and big speaking. By order of

W. H. Brown, Ch'n.

Letter List.

A. Woods, Walter Wright, Wm. L. Travis, Wallace Taylor, Jim K. Stoddard, J. Hamilton, Owen Lee Garth, Guss Dunn, J. J. Barrnes, J. N. Beadles, Miss Lena M. Baird, Miss Mina Carwell, Miss G. C. Hall, Miss Ella Norton, Miss Etta Rushing, Mrs Minnie Roach, Mrs. Jennie Reynolds, Ollis Cameron.

If the above letters are not called for in 30 days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

A. M. Hearin, P. M.

For Rheumatism I have found no thing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain as soon as applied. J. Young, Liberty, Va. The prompt relief it affords is alone worth many times the cost, 50 cents Its continued use will effect a permanent cure. For sale by Moore & Orme.

Card of Thanks.

My earnest thanks are tendered to the many good people who have so kindly and so generously remembered me during my late and great sorrow. (Mrs.) Mattie Guthrie.

Dr. S. D. Swope will leave Sunday for Deming, New Mexico, to visit his brother, who has been out there sometime for his health. Misses Nellie and Lou Dean will accompany him as far as Pecos, Texas, where they will join their father, Dr. T. L. Dean.

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.

A Young School Teacher Made to Stand and Take a Whipping.

A Piece of Ruffianism Which Should Be Severely Punished.

One of the most outrageous attacks on decency, law and order, civilization, society and the good name of the county was perpetrated at what is known as the "Colon" public school house, about ten miles northwest of Marion, last Friday morning.

Three men, citizens of that school district, and one of them a trustee of the school, appeared at the school house door—one armed with a club, and with oaths called the young teacher to the door, gave him his choice of taking a castigation with a switch or withe, in the presence of his school, or leaving his school and the neighborhood and never to be seen in that section again. There and then the eighteen year old boy, surrounded by these three men, and in the presence of a score of children, was compelled to stand while two school boys were forced by their fathers to ply the lash to him, The names of the men who did this thing are—

JAMES KIRK,
JOHN LYNN,
DINK LYNN.

To say that the friends of the young teacher are indignant beyond measure poorly expresses the feelings in more than one community in the county; the people over the entire county, or wherever the crime has been told, feel outraged and are incensed. Nothing that has ever occurred in the county has been so universally condemned.

The particulars of the affair are in substance as follows:

Two weeks ago Monday morning young Collin Pierce, eighteen years old, son of ex-County Judge James P. Pierce, took charge of the school referred to as teacher in the place of the regular teacher, Miss Elvah Crider, who was too ill to continue her work. There were some rather rude boys in the school, and on Thursday last, after repeated admonitions, young Pierce used the rod on sons of John Lynn and James Kirk, because they failed and refused to act as becomes school boys.

The boys went home and told it, and on the following morning old man Lynn and his grown son Dink Lynn, and John Kirk appeared at the school house and Dink Lynn went to the door, and with a club in his hand and oaths in his mouth demanded that Pierce come out. Pierce went to the door and the propositions above stated was put before him. One of the men had a hickory club, another a hickory withe, of the dimensions used in driving oxen, and the third had a pretty large switch. After much parleying the boy agreed to take the whipping, but asked that it be done with the same switch that he used upon the boys. The men objected; finally it was agreed that the switch in possession of one of the men be cut to correspond in length with the one the teacher had used. The man wanted to cut off the little end and use the big one; this point was compromised by cutting off an equal amount from each end, and then the weapon was given to Lynn's boy, but the child refused to use it until his father urged him on. The licks were not many, nor very hard. Kirk's boy had not come to school that morning, and after Lynn had got his brutal revenge the teacher went into the house and held prayers, his usual custom in opening school; old man Lynn going in at the teacher's invitation. In a short time Kirk returned with his son and the whipping was repeated. Kirk's boy also hesitated to apply the lash until his father told him he must.

After the disgraceful thing was over with Lynn proposed to young Pierce to have his revenge, saying he had had his revenge for the boy.

Pierce taught school as usual that day, and remained at his boarding house until Sunday, when Miss Crider went down to resume her work. Pierce came home Sunday evening, and then for the first time his friends learned of the affair.

There is not a better boy in Crittenden county than Collin Pierce. He is one of the most religious boys in the country; he claims sanctification and his conduct for a few years past is absolutely above reproach in every particular. He says he accepted the course he did because the spirit led him that way, that had he chosen to leave the school and come home, the men might have overtaken and killed him in the woods. His blameless character, gentle disposition, and his simple, trusting faith in God, make the conduct of the men more heinous. Warrants were issued Monday charging old man Lynn and his two sons, Jim Kirk and his two sons, with unlawfully conspiring and banding together, going forth armed, and alarming and intimidating and forcing young Pierce to a beating with hickories. Sheriff Franks and Marshal Loyd spent Monday and Tuesday in that section and succeeded in putting all the parties under bond, but Dink Lynn. The examining trial will be before Judge Moore next Saturday.

Deeds Recorded.

A. Woodall to Jas. Butler, 155 acres for $550.

F. B. Burnett to Wm. H. Pulley 12 acres for $65.

F. B. Dycus to T. F. Wilborn lots in Dycusburg for $270.

A. Woodall to Sherman Woodall Woodall 130 acres for $850.

Lamb & Paris to J. R. McIntire, 5 acres for $65.

Jno. J. Bennett to P. S. Maxwell lot for $80.

W. D. Brantly to G. B. Brantly, land for $175.

W. I. Cruce and C. W. Baldwin to Nancy Cavanah, 102 acres for $600.

A. Woodall to Wm. A. Woodall, 136 acres for $100.

A. Woodall to Jas. R. Woodall, 101 acres for $1000.

Photos $1.25 per Doz.

I will be in Marion ten days to make pictures, cabinet photographs, for $1.25 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call at J. H. Ramage's. J. H. McINTIRE.

Thomas Bros., have just completed arrangements for building a new brick oven.

I have a nice stock of furniture. Call and see it.

W. H. Towery, Shady Grove.

A BIG SCHEME.

Not For Us But For YOU!

Attend our cloak sale on Saturday Dec. 8th, and buy a cloak for Net Cost. We took advantage of cheap prices and bought a large quantity of Cloaks, and to reduce this stock we will offer for that one day only

All Our Cloaks at Cost!

R. F. HAYNES, JR.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Dr. M. D. Halsey, of Lexington, who has extracted teeth for more than Eight Thousand people within the last four years, without the slightest accident or injury to the patient will be at Marion Hotel, in Marion for 4 days, beginning Dec. 14. At this visit Dr. Halsey will, for the first time introduce his Antiseptic Restorative to the people. And in order to save a large amount of newspaper advertising, and to bring this medicine before the people as rapidly and cheaply as possible, hereafter all who purchase a certain amount of this Restorative may have their teeth extracted free of charge, but for one week. Within the past year the doctor has made valuable improvements in the painless extraction of teeth, and for the past eight months has extracted at a uniform price of one dollar per tooth, and even at these figures has been obliged to turn away many for want of time. By the present arrangement the public get the Antiseptic Restorative, which is worth more than it costs, and will also get their teeth extracted, and all at an expense of but little more than one half of what the doctor has been charging for extracting teeth alone. Do not wait until the last days of the doctor's visit. All interested should meet the doctor at this visit as he cannot extract teeth very much longer, but will give his entire time to making his preparations and dental instruments. Those who dress warmly and wrap the face need not fear taking cold after extracting, even in winter. For description of the Restorative see hand bills. Dr. Halsey will be remembered as being in Marion something more than a year ago.

FOR SALE;—A house of nine rooms, good out-houses, berries, grapes etc., and 27 acres of land, situated at Salem, Ky. Will sell at a reasonable price. Apply to

MRS. E. E. BROWNING, Salem, Ky.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

J. W. Allen, the Webster Rapist, Behind the Bars.

AT MORGANFIELD FOR SAFE KEEPING.

Morganfield, Ky., Dec. 3.—J. C. Allen, the man who so brutally outraged Mrs. Hicks, near Nebo, last week, and afterwards tried to murder her, has at last been caught and was tonight brought to this place by the sheriff of Webster county for safe keeping. So strong were the apprehensions of the officers that an attempt would be made to lynch the prisoner, that several heavily armed deputies accompanied them and are guarding the prisoner at the jail. It is stated that a mob has already organized to hang Allen, and it is confidently predicted that he will never live to see the light of another day. Feeling in Webster county, where the crime was committed, is very high, and there is no disposition in these parts to shield the perpetrator of so heinous a crime.

The New Preacher.

Bishop Duncan has appointed Rev. Jno. D. Fraser to be pastor of the churches of the Marion circuit; he fills the place made vacant by the death of Rev. Guthrie.

Administrator's Notice.

I will on Monday Dec. 10, 1894, at the Methodist Parsonage in Marion, Ky., sell as the personal property of the late J. V. Guthrie, to the highest and best bidder, on a credit of 12 months, a buggy and harness, a saddle and a lot of books; also at the same time and place I will sell for the widow of the deceased, on same terms, a splendid saddle and harness mare, a fine milk cow and a heifer.

Note with approved security, bearing 6 per cent interest, will be required before property is removed.

Sale will begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. J. PICKENS, Adm'r.

Car load of salt arrived at last. Come and get it. Schwab.

SEE OUR CHRISTMAS GOODS!

We have an immense stock of toys as well as candies, fireworks, etc. We can please you and your children; do not buy until you see us. Come in and see a house full of goods.

M. H. WELDON & SON.

For pity's sake don't growl and grumble because you are troubled with indigestion. No good was ever effected by snarling and fretting. Be a man (unless you happen to be a woman), and take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which will relieve you, whether man or woman.

NOTICE.

To the tax-payers of Crayneville School District No. 67:—The tax levied by the Board of Trustees was due Oct. 10. Two months are given for the collection of this tax. This period will expire next Monday, Dec. 10. After that time 5 per cent will be added. Call on A. P. Jacobs, the Treasurer, this week and save your 5 per cent.

W. R. DAVIS, Chairman Board of Trustees.

For Holiday Goods be certain to see Schwab's stock before you purchase. See his ad next week.

When in Shady Grove call and see my stock of Furniture, and when you need anything in this line do not forget that I have it at the bottom price. W. H. Towery.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

As has been my custom for years, I have purchased a big stock of the best holiday goods on the market, The great variety in my stock, the splendid quality and low prices will enable everyone to remember his friends. I have

Presents Suitable For Everybody.

Bisque Dolls,
China Dolls,
Kid Dolls,
Rubber Dolls,
PRICES FROM 5CTS TO $3.00.

Work boxes from 25cts to $3.00.

Photo Albums from 25ct to $5.00 Don't buy until you see my albums. Prettiest designs in celluloid, leather and plush.

Autograph Albums from 5cts up.

Toilet cases from $1 to 5. These are cheaper and prettier than ever. No trouble to show you.

Comb and brush sets from 75c to $3.

Gents Traveling cases 75ct to 2.50

Cuff and Collar boxes, in leather and celluloid from 25 to 3.00

A great line of Christmas cards 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and up to $3.

In this line are many novel celluloid goods.

Manicure sets from 25cts up.

Hand mirrors from 25c up.

Pocket Books and Purses, all styles, at prices ranging from 5c up.

Card Cases,
Cigar Cases,
Glove Boxes,
Handkerchief boxes,
Fancy Box Paper,
Fine Perfumeries in cut glass bottles,
Finest goods ever shown in Marion,
Rubber balls for the boys.
Picture frames,
Celluloid for making picture frames,
Tissue Paper,
Gold Paper,
Silver Paper,

Musical Goods

Fine Violins,
Guitars,
Banjos,
Harps,
Accordeons,

BOOKS.

In books I have something for all tastes. And I earnestly invite you to call and look over my line.

A B C books for 5c, 10c, paper and linen.

Pretty Picture Books for the little folks at 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c.

Story Books for young readers, at 25cts and up.

All the Poetical Works,
Beautiful Gift Book,
Religious Books,
Standard and Classic Books of all kinds.

BIBLES.

In Bibles I have All Sizes, and many kinds of bindings.

OXFORD TEACHERS, in fine limp leather binding from $1.50 to $7.50

HOLMAN'S PRONOUNCING BIBLE, the hard names made easy, in fine book. Come and examine it.

H. K. Woods,

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE.

Water! = Smoke!

On account of the fire which occurred in our store last week we have decided to make a reduction from 20 to 40 per cent. on all goods that were damaged. This includes almost all of our big stock of fine

Dress Goods, Gents Furnshing Goods,

AND A NUMBER OF OTHER LINES OF GOODS.

The damage on most of these goods is so slight that the most critical person will not be able to detect it, and all must be closed out at this

Great Sacrifice SALE!

To you that are needing goods, it will be to your interest to see our goods before making your purchases.

WE QUOTE YOU BELOW:

Fine Cashmers Dress Goods, Worth 50 cents now 40cts.

Fine Henrietta Dress Goods Worth 30 cents, now 20cts

Mens heavy overshirts, worth 60ct, now 20

Mens heavy overshirts, worth 40ct, now 26

We have not room tomake futher quotations, but guarantee satisfaction and your moneys worth to any and all persons patronizing us. Also remember that we keep on band at all times a well assorted stock of mens, boys, and youths clothing and overcoats. And for shoes and boots, why you cant beat 'em. We hondle the celebrated Hamilton Brown Shoe Co's shoes.. Remember the place—the John Goodwin Store room.

Ozment & Holderman,

CAVE-IN-ROCK, ILL.

Free Ferry Every Saturday.

FOR SALE.

A new Hall's safe at a bargain. Apply at Thomas Bros.

The smallest "cat boil" is large enough to show that the blood need purifying—a warning which, is unheeded, may result, not in more boils but in something very much worse. Avert the danger in time by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Cured others will cure you.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"Intelligence is the demon of the age. Mine bores me horribly. I am always trying to find a remedy for it. I have even experimented with absinthe; I have read the collected works of Walter Besant; they are said to sap the mental powers; they do not sap mine; what am I to do? I feel so in need for the lethargy, the sweep peace of stupidity If I only were a Lew Morris, how happy I might be."

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Peter McDowell, deceased, must present the same properly proven on or before Jan. 1, 1895.

B. W. Belt, Adm'r.

This Nov. 20, 1894.

C.O.& S.W.R.R. HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING EXCURSION SATURDAY DEC. 22. HALF RATES

Between all Stations within a distance of 100 Miles.

Tickets Good Until Dec. 23d.

Christmas and New Years Excursions.

December 22, 23, 24, 25, and December 31 and January 1.

TWO-THIRD RATES

Between all Stations within a distance of 200 Miles. Tickets Good Until Jan. 3, 1895.

For Rates, Tickets and further information, call on any Agent of the C. O. & S. W. R. R.

JOHN ECHOLS, Gen. Mgr. T. B. LYNCH, Gen. Pas. Agt.

Sheriffs Sale For Taxes.

By virtue of taxes due me as ex-Sheriff, I will on Monday Dec. 10, 1894, at the court house door in Marion sell to the highest bidder the following lands; 25 acres near Crittenden Springs levied upon as the property of Amos Woods, taxes for 1892.

100 acres near J. M. Bell's, levied upon fas property of J. A. Hardin heirs, Ben F. Rutherford, agt., taxes for 1891-92.

121 acres, near J. A. Hardin, levied upon as property of Ben Rutherford, taxes for 1892.

One lot near Marion, levied upon as property of N. W. Jones, taxes for '92.

3 acres near Tom Daly, levied upon as property of J. H. Newcomb taxes for 1892.

Francis M. Benton, 1 lot in Dycusburg taxes for 1891-92.

Sim Chip, col, 30 acres near J. G. Brown, taxes for the year of 1891.

A. L CRUCE, ex S. C. C.

A. C. MOORE. JNO. A. MOORE

MOORE & MOORE,

Attorneys at Law

MARION, KY.

Will practice in all the courts of Crittenden and adjoining counties. They will give prompt attention to any legal business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections. Office over Marion Bank.

THE BUCKSKIN BREECHES ARE THE BEST MADE, BEST FITTING, BEST WEARING

JEAN PANTS IN THE WORLD.

Manufact'd by THE GOODWIN CLOTHING CO., EVANSVILLE, IND.

You can ALWAYS buy all kinds of

FURNITURE

AT

The Very Lowest Prices | Walker & Olive's Big Store

Coffins, Caskets, Burial Robes and Slippers. Hearse,

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's message to the second session of the Fifty-third congress was submitted to both houses. It is as follows:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The assemblage within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inexecrable responsibility involved in their task.

At the threshhold of such labor now to be undertaken by the congress of the United States and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution, I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

Foreign Affairs.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations and our peaceful relations with them at this time additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity.

PEACE AND ORDER IN BRAZIL.

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stage of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this government, our naval force in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro was strengthened. This precaution, I am satisfied, tended to restrict the issue to a simple trial of strength between the Brazilian government and the insurgents, and to avert complications which at times seemed imminent. Our firm attitude of neutrality was maintained to the end. The insurgents received no encouragement of eventual asylum from our commanders, and such opposition as they encountered was for the protection of our commerce, and was clearly justified by public law. A serious tension of relations having arisen at the close of the war between Brazil and Portugal by reason of the escape of the insurgent Admiral De Gama and his followers, the friendly offices of our representatives to these countries were exerted for the protection of the subjects of either within the territory of the other.

BRAZIL AND OUR TARIFF.

Although the government of Brazil was duly notified that the commercial arrangements existing between the United States and that country, based on the third section of the tariff act of 1890, was abrogated on August 28, 1894, by the taking effect of the tariff law in force, that government subsequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrangement on the first day of January, 1895, in the exercise of the right reserved in the agreement between the two countries. I invite attention to the correspondence between the secretary of state and the Brazilian minister on this subject.

THE NEW CHINESE TREATY.

On the 17th day of March last a new treaty with China, in further regulation of emigration, was signed at Washington, and on August 13 it received the sanction of the senate. Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention.

A GRATIFYING RECOGNITION.

A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country towards all foreign states was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese governments that the agents of the United States should, within proper limits, afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war. This delicate office was accepted, and a misapprehension which gave rise to the belief that in affording this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerents had exercised was promptly corrected.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States it deserves our gravest consideration, by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning the interior of China.

Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Corea (the first concluded with a western power) I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amiable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Corea, but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose. Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the eastern nations and anxious that our commercial interests in those countries may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

COMMERCIAL CLASH WITH GERMANY.

Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the inhibition is as needless as it is harmful to mutual interests. The German government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one-tenth of one cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export duty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of articles five and nine of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia. In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the accompanying report of the secretary of state containing a discussion of the questions raised by the German protests.

THE BEHRING SEA AGREEMENT.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Behring sea and the contiguous North Pacific ocean for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of $425,000 in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Behring sea, or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seals in those waters. The award and findings of the Paris tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and principles upon which these claims should be adjusted, and they have been subjected by both governments to a thorough examination upon the principles as well as the facts which they involve. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one, and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum. Thus far only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration.

HAWAIIAN RECOGNITION

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the senate and house of representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of congress the organization of a government in place of the provincial arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual on such cases has been accorded the new government.

PROGRESSIVE JAPAN.

Apart from the war in which the island empire is engaged, Japan attracts increased attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us, and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese empire of to-day is no longer the Japan of the past, and our relations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers.

THE BLUEFIELDS INCIDENT.

Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident in what is known as the Mosquito Indian strip bordering on the Atlantic ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1860 between Great Britain and Nicaragua the former government expressly recognized the sovereighty of the latter over the strip and a limited form of self government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians to be exercised according to their customs for themselves and other dwellers within its limits. The so-called native government, which grew to be largely made up of aliens, for many years disputed the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal government. Early in the past year efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration in which Nicaragua and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection, which for a time subverted Nicaraguan rule expeling her officers and restoring the old organization. This in turn gave place to the existing local government established and upheld by Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan authorities having given notice of forfeiture of their concession to the canal company on grounds purely technical, and not embraced in the contract, have receded from that position.

THE CZAR'S DEATH.

The recent death of the czar of Russia called forth the appropriate expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of our government with his bereaved family and the Russian people; as a further demonstration of respect and friendship our minister at St. Petersburg was directed to represent our government at the funeral ceremonies.

RUSSIA IN BEHRING SEA.

The sealing interests of Russia in Behring sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries and of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award.

THE EZETA CASE.

The president briefly reviews the case of the Salvadorean refugees, Gen. Ezeta and companions, with the action of this government in the premises.

SPANISH INJUSTICE.

Attention is called to the exorbitant and unjust penalties inflicted by the Spanish authorities in Cuba against American vessels and their cargoes on the most trivial pretexts. The Mora indemnity has not yet been paid and there seems to be no immediate prospect of collecting it.

TURKY AND THE ARMENIANS.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turky of the right to expel as persons undesirable and dangerous Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions in this relation have arisen. While this government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion it will not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired, without imperial consent, American citizenship. Three of the assailants of Miss Melton, an American teacher in Mosul, have been convicted by the Ottoman courts, and I am advised that an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish prosecuting officer.

The National Finances.

THE YEAR'S INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $372,802,498.29, and its expenditures to $442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit of $69,803,260.58.

There was a decrease of $15,952,674.66 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the fiscal year 1893. There was collected from customs $131,818,530.62, and from internal revenue $147,168,479.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to $93,815,517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to $275,199,086, being $146,657,625 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to $379,795,536, being $74,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were $73,536,486.11 less, and from internal revenue $13,836,539.97 less than in 1893. The total tax collected from distilled spirits was $85,259,250.25; on manufactured tobacco $28,617,898.62, and on fermented liquors $31,414,788.04.

THE YEAR'S EXPORTS.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to $892,140,572, being an increase over the preceding year of $44,495,378.

THE MOVEMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was $76,898,061, as against $108,680,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was $72,449,119, as against $21,174,381 during the previous year. The imports of silver were $13,286,552, and the exports were $50,451,265.

SUGAR BOUNTY PAID.

The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was $12,100,208.89, being an increase of $2,725,078.01 over the payments made during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894, to August 28, 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operation of law, was $966,185.84. The total expenses incurred in the payment of the bounty upon sugar during the fiscal year was $130,140.85.

AN ESTIMATED DEFICIT.

It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be $424,427,748.44, and its expenditures $444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of $20,000,000.

THE NATION'S STOCK OF MONEY.

The first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was $2,240,773,888, as against $2,204,651,000 on the first day of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in the treasury holdings, was $1,672,093,422, or $24.27 per capita upon an estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to $44,615,107.55 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of $127,779,9-8.

SILVER BULLION.

The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on the first day of November, 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,717,658.78 fine ounces at a cost of $8,715,521.32, an average cost of $0.7313 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause on the date last mentioned was 168,674,682.53 fine ounces, which cost $155,931,002.25, the average price per fine ounce being $0.9244.

COINAGE OF THE MONEY METALS.

The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of February 28, 1878, is $421,776,408, of which $378,166,793 were coined under the provisions of that act; $38,531,143 under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and $5,078,472 under the act providing for the coinage of trade dollar bullion. The total coinage of all metals at our mints during the last fiscal year consisted of 63,485,220 pieces valued at $106,216,730.06, of which there was $99,474,912.50 in gold coined; $758 in standard silver dollars; $6,024,140.30 in subsidiary silver coin, and $716,919.26 in minor coin.

PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS.

During the calendar year 1893 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated at 1,739,323 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of $35,955,000 and 60,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of $46,800,000 and of the coinage value of $77,576,000. It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1894, the stock of metallic money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to $1,251,640,958, of which $627,923,201 was gold and $624,347,758 was silver.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Fifty national banks were organized during the year ending October 31, 1894, with a capital of $5,285,000; and seventy-nine, with a capital of $10,475,000 went into voluntary liquidation. Twenty-one banks, with a capital of $2,770,000 were placed in the hands of receivers. The total number of national banks in existence on the 31st day of October last was 3,756, being forty less than on the 31st day of October, 1893. The capital stock paid in was $672,671,365, being $9,678,491 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus and undivided profits, less the expenses and taxes paid, amounted to $341,121,082.10, which was $16,089,780 less than on October 31, 1893. The circulation was decreased $1,741,563. The obligations of the banks to each other were increased $117,269,334, and the individual deposits were $277,294,489 less than at the corresponding date in the previous year. Loans and discounts were $161,206,923 more than at the same time the previous year, and checks and other cash items were $90,349,963 more. The total resources of the banks at the date mentioned amounted to $3,473,922,055, as against $3,109,563,284.36 in 1893.

The War Department.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on September 30, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments, through the reorganization of the system of recruiting and the consequent release to regimental duty of the large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting departments. The abolition of these departments, it is predicted, will furthermore effect an annual reduction approximating $250,000 in the direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morals and discipline of the troops. The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centers of population and transportation, foreshadowed in the last annual report of the secretary, has resulted in the abandonment of fifteen of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembles organizations of the same regiments hitherto widely separated. This renders our small forces more readily effective for any service which they may be called upon to perform, increases the extent of the territory under protection without diminishing the security heretofore afforded to any locality, improves the discipline, training and esprit de corps of the army, besides considerably decreasing the cost of its maintenance.

EMERGENCY CALLS ON THE ARMY.

It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the constitution and the laws, and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, aiding of the process of the federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary, in various localities, during the year, to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously and with marked discretion by the officers and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves that complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested. The year has been free from disturbances by Indians, and the chances of further depredations on their part are constantly growing more and more remote and improbable.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several states is 117,533 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 5,343 over the number reported at the close of the previous year.

The reports of militia inspections by regular army officers show a marked increase in interest and efficiency among the state organizations, and I strongly recommend a continuance of the policy of affording every practical encouragement possible to this important auxiliary of our military establishment.

A RECOMMENDATION.

In recognition of the long and distinguished military services and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Maj.-Gen John M. Schofield, now the general commanding the army, it is suggested to congress that the temporary revival of the grade of lieutenant-general in his behalf would be a just and gracious act, and would permit his retirement, now near at hand, with rank befitting his merits.

Department of Justice.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the attorney-general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. This result is, of course, very largely due to the successful working of the plan inaugurating circuit courts of appeals. In respect to these tribunals the suggestion is made, in quarters entitled to the highest consideration, that an additional circuit judge for each circuit would greatly strengthen these courts and the confidence reposed in their adjudications, and that such an addition would not create a greater force of judges than the increasing business of such courts requires. I commend the suggestion to the careful consideration of the congress. Other important topics are adverted to, accompanied by recommendations, many of which have been treated at large in previous messages and at this time, therefore, need only be named. I refer to the abolition of the fee system as a measure of compensation to federal officers; the enlargement of the powers of United States commissioners at least in the territories; the allowance of writs of error in criminal cases on behalf of the United States and the establishment of degrees in the crime of murder.

UNITED STATES PRISONS.

Eight years ago in my annual message I urged upon the congress as strongly as I could the location and construction of two prisons for the confinement of United States prisoners. A similar recommendation has been made from time to time since, and a few years ago a law was passed providing for the selection of sites for three such institutions. No appropriation has, however, been made to carry the act into effect and the old and discreditable condition still exists.

The Post Office Department.

REVENUE AND OUTLAY.

The report of the postmaster-general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the post office department for the last fiscal year. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to $75,080,479.04 and the expenditures to $84,224,414.15. The transactions of the postal service indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuations of the business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continued to exist throughout the last year to an unforseen extent it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenues to meet the expenditures of the post office department, which was estimated in advance at about $8,000,000, should be exceeded by nearly $1,250,000. The ascertained revenues of the last year, which were the basis of calculation for the current year, being less than estimated, the deficiency for the current year will be correspondingly greater, though the postmaster-general states that the latest indications are so favorable that he confidently predicts an increase of at least 8 per cent. in the revenues of the current year over those of the last year.

INCREASED EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures increase steadily and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country, so that that deficiency is greater or less in any year depending upon the volume of receipts.

The postmaster-general states that this deficiency is unnecessary, and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second class was modified. The rate received for the transmission of this second-class matter is one cent per pound, while the cost of such transmission to the government is eight times that amount. In the general terms of the law this rate covers newspapers and periodicals. The extensions of the meaning of these terms from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications and created abuses the cost of which amount in the aggregate to the total deficiency of the post office department.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAILS.

The total number of post offices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1894, was 69,805, an increase of 1,403 over the preceding year. Of these 3,428 were presidential, an increase in that class of 68 over the preceding year. Six hundred and ten cities and towns are provided with free delivery. Ninety-three other cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been accorded it on account of insufficient funds. The expense of free delivery for the current fiscal year will be more than $12,300,000, and under existing legislation this item of expenditure is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free delivery generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of affairs.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

During the year 830 additional domestic money order offices were established. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 19,264. There were 14,304,041 money orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 994,306. The value of these orders amounted to $138,793,579.49, an increase of $11,217,145.84.

There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to $12,649,094.95. During the year 218 international money order offices were added to those already established, making a total of 2,625 such offices in operation June 30, 1894. The number of international money orders issued during the year was 917,828, a decrease in number of 138,176, and their value was $13,792,455.31, a decrease in amount of $2,849,382.95. The number of orders paid was 361,180 an increase over the preceeding year of 60,263, and their value was $6,563,493.78, an increase of $1,285,118.05. From the foregoing statements it appears that the total issue of money orders and postal notes for the year amounted to $165,235,129.35.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 83,436,970. The special delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to $343,657. The messengers' fees paid for their delivery amounted to $261,209.70, leaving a balance in favor of the government of $82,487.30.

THE POSTAL UNION.

The report also contains a valuable contribution to the history of the universal postal union, an arrangement which amounts practically to the establishment of one postal system for the entire civilized world. Special attention is directed to this subject at this time, in view of the fact that the next congress of the union will meet in Washington in 1897, and it is hoped that timely action will be taken in the direction of perfecting preparations for that event.

The Navy Department.

PROGRESS IN CONSTRUCTION.

Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized at at the last session of congress, and except the first-class battleship Iowa, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year. The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1896, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission, so that unless new ships are authorized the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least $12,000,000.

A PLEA FOR MORE BATTLESHIPS.

The secretary presents, with much earnestness, a plea for the authorization of three additional battleships and ten or twelve torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet which it is believed is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace, we have now completed and in process of construction but four first-class battleships and but few torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike operations, offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battleships and torpedo boats. I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battle-ships and torpedo boats.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL.

The secretary recommends the manufacture not only of a reserve supply of ordnance and ordnance material for ships of the navy, but also a supply for the auxiliary fleet. Guns and their appurtenances should be provided and kept on hand for both these purposes. We have not to-day a single gun that could be put upon the ships Paris or New York of the International Navigation Co., or any other ship of our reserve navy. The manufacture of guns at the Washington navy yard is proceeding satisfactorily, and none of our new ships will be required to wait for their guns or ordnance equipment.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

An important order has been issued by the secretary of the navy co-ordinating the duties of the several bureaus concerned in the construction of ships. This order, it is believed, will secure to a greater extent than has heretofore been possible the harmonious action of these several bureaus, and make the attainment of the best results more certain.

ACTIVE WORK FOR THE NAVY.

During the past fiscal year there has been an unusual and pressing demand in many quarters of the world for the presence of vessels to guard American interests. In January last, during the Brazilian insurrection, a large fleet was concentrated in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The vigorous action of Rear-Admiral Benham in protecting the personal and commercial rights of our citizens during the disturbed conditions afforded results which will, it is believed, have a far-reaching and wholesome influence whenever in like circumstances it may become necessary for our naval commanders to interfere on behalf of our people in foreign parts. The war now in progress between China and Japan has rendered it necessary or expedient to dispatch eight vessels to those waters.

THE COAST SURVEY.

Both the secretary of the navy and the secretary of the treasury recommend the transfer of the work of the coast survey proper to the navy department. I heartily concur in this recommendation. Excluding Alaska and a very small area besides, all the work of mapping and charting our coasts has been completed. The hydrographic work which must be done over and over again, by reason of the shifting and varying depths of water, consequent upon the action of streams and tides, has heretofore been done under the direction of naval officers in subordination to the superintendent of the coast survey. There seems to be no good reason why the navy should not have entire charge hereafter of such work.

PERSONNEL AND PROMATIONS.

I feel it my imperative duty to call attention to the recommendation of the secretary in regard to the personnel of the line of the navy. The stagnation of promotion in this the vital branch of the service is so great as to seriously impair its efficiency. I consider it of the utmost importance that the young and middle-aged officers should before the eve of retirement be permitted to reach a grade entitling them to active and important duty.

The Interior Department.

RECOMMENDATIONS COMMENDED.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the situation of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department. I commend this report and the valuable recommendations of the secretary to the careful attention of the congress. The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,406,100.77 acres, including 28,876.05 of Indian lands.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, excluding, however, about 360,000,000 acres in Alaska, as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated.

RECEIPTS AND PATENTS.

The total cash receipts from sale of lands amounted to $2,674,285.79, including $91,981.03 received for Indian lands. Thirty-five thousand patents were issued for agricultural lands and 3,100 patents were issued to Indians on allotments of their holdings in severalty, the land so allotted being unalienable by the Indian allottees for a period of thirty-five years after patent. There were certified and patented on account of railroad and wagon road grants during the year 865,556.45 acres of land and at the close of the year 29,000,000 acres were embraced in the list of selections made by railroad and wagon road companies and awaited settlement. The selections of swamp lands and that taken as indemnity therefore since the passage of the act providing for the same in 1849 amount to nearly or quite 80,500,000 acres, of which 58,000,000 have been patented to states.

INDIAN ALLOTMENT.

Though the condition of the Indians shows a steady and healthy progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of land have been made are found to be unable or disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits or to otherwise beneficially manage their land. This is especially true of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who, as it appears by reports of their agents, have in many instances never been located upon their allotments, and in some cases do not even know where their allotments are. Their condition has deteriorated.

It is evident that the evil consequences of ill-advised allotment are intensified in cases where the false step can not be retraced on account of the purchase by the government of reservation lands remaining after allotments are made, and the disposition of such remaining lands to settlers or purchasers from the government. I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction depends, to a very large extent, upon the intelligence and honesty of the reservation agents, and the interest they have in their work.

ARMY OFFICERS AS INDIAN AGENTS.

The indications are that the detail of army officers as Indian agents will result in improved management on the reservations whenever allotments are made, and any Indian on the reservation has previously settled upon a lot and cultivated it, or shown a disposition to improve it in any way, such lot should certainly be alloted to him, and this should be made plainly obligatory by statute. In the light of experience, and considering the uncertainty of the Indian situation and its exigencies in the future, I am not only disposed to be very cautious in making allotments, but I incline to agree with the secretary of the interior in the opinion that when allotments are made the balance of reservation land remaining after allotment, instead of being bought by the government from the Indians, and opened for settlement with such scandals and unfair practices as seem unavoidable, should remain for a time, at least, as common land, or be sold by the government on behalf of the Indians in an orderly way and at fixed prices to be determined by its location and desirability, and that the proceeds, less expenses, should be held in trust for the benefit of the Indian proprietors.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The intelligent Indian school management of the past year has been followed by gratifying results. Efforts have been made to advance the work in a sound and practical manner. Five institutes of Indian teachers have been held during the year, and have proved very beneficial.

THE PENSION ROLL.

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3,532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors, survivors of all wars, 753,968; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses in the war of the rebellion, 414. Of these pensioners 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war and the widows or relatives of such soldiers. The remainder numbering 937,505 are receiving pensions on account of the war of the rebellion, and of these 459,344 are on the rolls under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,804,461.05, leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of $25,205,712.65. The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1896, is estimated at $140,000,000. The commissioner of pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895, being the thirtieth after the close of the war of the rebellion, must, according to sensible human calculation, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline.

DECREASE IN CLAIMS PENDING.

The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 90,000 during the year. A large proportion of the new claims filed are for increase of pension by those now on the rolls. The number of certificates issued was 80,213. The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year numbered 37,951. Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the revolution and forty-five survivors of the war of 1812.

PENSION FRAUDS EXPOSED.

The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau leaves no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed, or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end.

Department of Agriculture.

A REVIEW OF ITS OPERATIONS.

The secretary of agriculture in his report reviews the operations of his department for the last fiscal year, and makes recommendations for the further extension of its usefulness. He reports a saving in expenditures during the year of $600,000, which is covered back into the treasury. This sum is 23 per cent of the entire appropriation. A special study has been made of the demand for American farm products in all foreign markets, especially Great Britain.

WHAT WE SENT TO ENGLAND.

That country received from the United States during the nine months ending September 30, 1894, 305,910 live beef cattle valued at $26,500,000 as against 182,611 cattle valued at $16,634,000 during the same period for 1893. During the first six months of 1894 the United Kingdom took also 112,000,000 pounds of dressed beef from the United States, valued at nearly $10,000,000. The report shows that during the nine months immediately preceding September 30, 1894, the United States exported to Great Britain 222,676,000 pounds of pork; of apples 1,900,000 bushels, valued at $2,500,000, and of horses 2,811, at an average value of $139 per head. There was a falling off in American wheat exports of 13,500,000 bushels, and the secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not, in the future, be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is constantly being appropriated. The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $628,363,038, being 72.28 per cent. of American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more than 54 per cent. of all farm products finding foreign markets.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

The amount appropriated for the weather bureau was $951,100. Of that sum $138,500, or 14 per cent., has been saved, and is returned to the treasury. As illustrating the usefulness of this service, it may be here stated that the warnings, which were very generally given, of two tropical storms occurring in September and October of the present year resulted in detaining safely in port 2,305 vessels valued at $36,283,913, laden with cargoes of probably still greater value. What is much more important and gratifying, many human lives on these ships were also undoubtedly saved.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

The appropriation to the bureau of animal industry was $850,000 and the expenditures for the year only $495,429.24, thus leaving unexpened $354,570.76. The inspection of beef animals for export and inter state trade has been continued, and 12,944,056 head were inspected during the year, at a cost of 1¼ cents per head against 4¾ cents for 1893. The amount of pork microscopically examined was 35,437,937 pounds against 20,677,410 pounds in the preceding year. The cost of this inspection has been diminished from 8¾ cents per head in 1893 to 6½ cents in 1894.

The secretary of agriculture recommends that the law providing for the microscopical inspection of export and interstate meat be so amended as to compel owners of the meat inspected to pay the cost of such inspection, and I call attention to the arguments presented in his report in support of this recommendation. The live beef cattle exported and tagged during the year numbered 363,535. This is an increase of 69,533 head over the previous year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

The sanitary inspection of cattle shipped to Europe has cost an average of 10¾ cents for each animal, and the cost of inspecting southern cattle and the disinfection of cars and stock yards averages 2.7 cents per animal.

The scientific inquiries of the bureau of animal industry have progressed steadily during the year. Much tuberculin and mallein have been furnished to state authorities for use in the agricultural colleges and experiment stations for the treatment of tuberculosis and glanders.

PROMISCUOUS DISTRIBUTION OF DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The recommendation contained in the report of the secretary for 1893, that the vicious system of promiscuous free distribution of its departmental documents be abandoned, is again urged. These publications may well be furnished without cost to public libraries, educational institutions and the officers and libraries of states and of the federal government, but from all individuals applying for them a price covering the cost of the document asked for should be required. Thus the publications and documents would be secured by those who really desire them for proper purposes.

GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

The secretary also again recommends that the gratuitous distribution of seeds cease, and that no money be appropriated for that purpose, except to experimental stations. He reiterates the reasons given in his report for 1893 discontinuing this unjustifiable gratuity, and I fully concur in the conclusions which he has reached.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Numerous additional offices and places have lately been brought within civil-service rules and regulations, and some others will probably soon be included. The report of the commissioners will be submitted to congress, and I invite careful attention to the recommendations it contains.

A NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

I earnestly recommend the inauguration of a national board of health or similar national instrumentality, believing the same to be a needed precaution against contagious diseases and in the interest of the safety and health of our people.

THE STRIKE COMMISSION.

By virtue of a statute of the United States passed in 1888, I appointed in July last Hon. John D. Kernan, of the state of New York, and Hon. Nicholas E. Worthington, of the state of Illinois, to form with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, who was designated by said statute, a commission for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the causes of the controversies between certain railroads and their employes, which had resulted in an extensive and destructive strike, accompanied by much violence and dangerous disturbance, with considerable loss of life and great destruction of property. The report of the commissioners has been submitted to me, and will be transmitted to the congress with the evidence taken upon their investigation. Their work has been well done, and their standing and intelligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

The Tariff Act.

The tariff act passed at the last session of the congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list. So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If, with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interest in our tariff laws it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid.

A Suggestion Reiterated.

Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export, be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment. With the advent of a new tariff policy not only contemplated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in

THE FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE,

of the sea. A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports, and that a home market should bound the industry and effort of American producers, was fitly supplemented by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad, though owned and navigated by our people, thus exhibiting a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of American trans-oceanic carriage. Our new tariff policy built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported. The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the sea should be turned into American hands; ship-building, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospects of profitable employment for ships when built, and

THE AMERICAN SAILOR

should be resurrected and again take his place, a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace and a patriotic and safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict. The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans appears in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure, for good at every point, but to be nearer a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

An Exigency.

THE RECENT SALE OF BONDS.

During the last month the gold reserved in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain, that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations. It would have been well if in this emergency authority hed existed to issue the bonds of the government, bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a special period. But the congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions, bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and maturing ten years after their issuing, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds the premiums received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 3 per cent.

NOTHING COULD BE WORSE,

or further removed from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the government has issued, the gold held for its redemption, and the means which must be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption fund when impaired. Even if the claims upon this fund were confined to the obligations originally intended, and if the redemption of these obligations meant their cancellation, the fund would be very small. But these obligations when received and redeemed in gold are not cancelled, but are reissued and may do duty many times by way of drawing gold from the treasury. Thus we have an endless chain in operation constantly

DEPLETING THE TREASURY'S GOLD

and never near a final rest. As if this was not bad enough, we have by a statutory declaration that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity between gold and silver aided the force and momentum of this exhausting process, and added largely to the currency obligations claiming this peculiar gold redemption. Our small gold reserve is thus subject to drain from every side. The demands that increase our danger also increase the necessity of protecting this reserve against depletion, and it is most unsatisfactory to know that the protection afforded is only a temporary palliation. It is perfectly and palpably plain that

THE ONLY WAY UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS

by which this reserve, when dangerously depleted, can be replenished is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the government for gold; and yet congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all. I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in its pecuniary obligations, or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate, I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make

TO AVERT SUCH A CALAMITY.

As long, therefore, as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists,

Continued on second page.

IT'S EASY WITH DIRT TO COPE WHEN YOU USE CLAIRETTE SOAP
CLAIRETTE SOAP

NO OTHER SOAP DOES ITS WORK SO WELL,
ONE TRIAL WILL PROVE THIS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
MADE BY THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis.

Bryant & Stratton Business College.
SHORTHAND TELEGRAPHY INSTITUTE. ESTABLISHED 1864.
OFFERS unsurpassed advantages for securing a Practical Business Education. No other school North or South, possesses equal facilities for locating young men in positions in the south, south-west and west. Write for Catalogue—Free. Address
Bryant & Stratton College, Louisville, Ky.

In Poor Health
means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—it won't stain your teeth, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures
Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Neuralgia, Troubles, Constipation, Bad Blood Malaria, Nervous ailments Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

Sheriffs Sale For Taxes.

By virtue of taxes due me as ex-Sheriff, I will on Monday Dec. 10, 1894, at the court house door in Marion sell to the highest bidder the following lands; 25 acres near Crittenden Springs levied upon as the property of Amos Woods, taxes for 1892.

100 acres near J. M. Bell's, levied upon as property of J. A. Hardin heirs, listed by Ben F. Rutherford, agt., taxes for 1891-92.

121 acres, near J. A. Hardin, levied upon as property of Ben Rutherford, taxes for 1892.

One lot near Marion, levied upon as property of N. W. Jones, taxes for '92.

3 acres near Tom Daly, levied upon as property of J. H. Newcomb taxes for 1892.

Francis M. Benton, 1 lot in Dycusburg taxes for 1891-92

Sim Chip, col., 30 acres near J. G. Brown, taxes for the year of 1891.

Lillie Woods, col., 1 lot in Marion for the year 1891.

Marion F. Jackson 1 lot in Marion for the year 1892.

Henry Elgin col., 1 acre near Marion Thurman for the year 1892.

W. L. Clark, col., 19 acres near Wm. Wilson, taxes for 1892.

Lewis Montgomery 50 acres near L. Owen, balance to the year 1892.

A. L. CRUCE, ex-Sheriff.

L. H. JAMES. O. M. JAMES

James & James, LAWYERS,

MARION, - - KENTUCKY.

Practice in the courts of Crittenden and surrounding counties, and in the Court of Appeals.

CRUCE & NUNN

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

MARION, - KENTUCKY.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to their care.

M. E. FOHS, Merchant Tailor,

MARION, KY.

Just received a fine line of Fall and Winter goods. Pants to Order $4,00 and upwards, Suits to Order $18,00 and upwards. Fit Guaranteed, Goods sold by the yard.

FOR SALE.

One 24 horse power engine and boiler, that will be good as new with a small amount of repairs, and is mounted on good wheels, and I will sell it alone for $300

One good saw mill with belt and pat. dogs I will sell for 200
One good 30 inch corn mill, 50
One good 30 inch wheat mill, 30
One good smut machine, 50
One fine belt reel, 40 inch and 18 feet, 10
One 10 foot countershaft and belt and pulleys, 30

I will sell any or all on easy terms if made safe, and I will sell my farm and stock and crop if I can sell before bad weather. And I will say to those indebted to me by note or account that I will have to have money, so be sure and come and fix up your note or accounts. I will be glad to see you. E. F. PORTER
Nov. 20th, 1894.

FARM FOR SALE.

I have a farm of 125 acres, lying on Flatlick creek, Crittenden county, Ky., that I want to sell. It is improved and has plenty of lasting water on it. Terms easy. Come and see me.

2m W. C. WATSON.

AMERICAN PATENTS FOREIGN

Caveats and Trade-Marks obtained and all patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. My office is in the immediate vicinity of the Patent Office, and my facilities for securing patents are unsurpassed. Send model, sketch or photograph of invention, with description and statement as to advantages claimed. No charge is made for an opinion as to patentability, and my fee will not be charged unless patent is allowed. "Inventors' Guide," containing full information sent free. Address
FRANKLIN H. HOUGH
925 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

L. St. L. & T. R.R

TIME CARD.

GOING EAST.

	No. 52.	No. 54.
Lv Henderson	7:00 A. M.	2:55 P. M.
Ar Louisville	1:00 P. M.	8:30 P. M.

GOING WEST.

	No. 53.	No. 51.
Lv Louisville	6:30 P. M.	7:45 A. M.
Ar Henderson	12:10 A. M.	1:30 P. M.

H. C. MORDUE G. P. A., LOUISVILLE, KY.

O. V. R. R.

TIME CARD.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

	No. 2. DAILY.	No. 4. DAILY.
Evansville	6:30 a. m.	4:20 p m
Henderson	7:15 "	5:07 "
Corydon	7:42 "	5:32 "
Morganfield	8:13 "	6:07 "
DeKoven	8:49 "	6:46 "
Sturgis	9:04 "	6:58 "
MARION	9:49 "	7:45 "
Princeton	10:51 "	8:45 "
Cerulean Sp'gs	11:31 "	9:23 "
Gracey	11:49 "	9:37 "
Ar Hopkinsville	12:10 p m	10,00 p m

NORTH BOUND TRAINS

	No. 1. DAILY.	No. 3. DAILY.
Lv. Hopkinsville	5:45 a m	3:45 p m
" Princeton	7:15 "	5:07 "
" MARION	8:14 "	6:07 "
" DeKoven	9:17 "	7:08 "
" Morganfield	9:54 "	7:44 "
" Corydon	10:25 "	8:16 "
" Henderson	10:50 "	8:40 "
Ar Evansville	11:35 "	9:30 "

UNIONTOWN BRANCH.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

Lv. Uniontown	7.40 a m	5:30 p m
Ar, Morganfield	8;05 a m	6 00 p m

NORTH BOUND TLAINS.

Lv, Morganfield	10:00 a m	7.50 p m
Ar Uniontown	10:25 a m	8:15 p m

T. C. JAMESON, Agent, Marion, Ky.
B. F. MITCHELL, G. P. A., Evansville Ind.

Caswell Bennett, Attorney at Law,

MARION, KY.

Office Over Marion Bank.

Will practice in all the courts of the county, and will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him.

J. W. BLUE, JR. W. J. DEBOE.

BLUE & DEBOE, Attorneys at Law, MARION, KY.

Will practice in all the courts of the state. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to their care. Office in brick building on public square.

bossing him and dragged him ... after he had paid us but two ... can cure him."—Texas Siftings. ... three visits.—Forest and Stream. ... What is the watermelon that it should be thus celebrated? It cannot hold a candle to ...